

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

In the Office Action mailed on February 12, 2004, the Examiner rejected claims 1-20 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as anticipated by Fujiwara et al. (USPN 6,064,879). Claims 1 and 18 rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph as indefinite, and Claim 18 was objected to for some informalities. Also, claims 7, 9, 15-16 and 19 rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over Fujiwara in view of Rai (USPN 6,675,208) and claims 4-5, 12-13 as unpatentable over Fujiwara in view of Rollender (USPN 6,192,242).

The examiner objected to the drawings under 37 C.F.R. §183(a), for allegedly not showing the desired server provider. Applicants bring to the attention of the examiner that FIG. 1 shows Allowable ISPs (40), which stands for *Internet Service Provider*. Applicants amended claims 4-5 to remove “desirable”, and respectfully submits that the drawings comply with 37 C.F.R. §183(a).

Claims 1 and 18 were amended to overcome the examiner’s objection and 37 C.F.R. § 112, second paragraph rejection.

Claims 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 10-13, and 17-19 were amended to clarify the subject matter of the invention. In making these revisions, care has been taken to ensure that the claims remain supported by the specification and that no new matter has been added.

Rejection under 35 U.S.C. §102

Claims 1-20 were rejected as anticipated by Fujiwara et al. Anticipation under 35 U.S.C. §102 requires that each and every claimed feature be disclosed by a single prior art reference. Applicants appreciate the time and consideration provided by Examiner in reviewing this application, however, respectfully traverse the rejection of the claims at least for the following reasons.

The present invention is directed to a method of registration of wireless access customers using Internet web technology and a computer. The user establishes an anonymous communication between the user equipment and the network registration server via computer, which runs a registration program, including a temporary ID and a temporary password, pre-stored on a software carrier. First, the user purchases the User Equipment and pre-programmed software, which he runs on a computer (PC). The computer passes to the user equipment the authentication information, including temporary ID, temporary password, the coordinates of the access operator, etc. After the user dials-in a pre-determined number, the authentication information passes over the air from the user equipment to the Access Operator’s Authentication Server 34. The server establishes a Point-to-Point secure connection between the new user’s computer and a registration

server 36. As soon as the secure connection is established, the registration program activates the PC web browser and downloads the registration form from the registration server 36. Thus, an unauthenticated (anonymous) user is allowed to access the wireless access registration server for a purpose of a new-user registration.

Fujiwara et al. discloses a mobile communication method and a mobile unit system which provide a registration of a mobile telephone user with a mobile network.

1. In Fujiwara et al., the mobile communication system provides registration of a mobile unit user from an *identified* user equipment. The mobile unit is sold to the user with a telephone number (DN) and a temporary ID stored in the mobile unit *built-in* memory by the manufacturer. At the same time the same pair DN/ID is stored in the Home Memory Station (HMS) 34 at the mobile telephone switching station (AMC) 29. When a call is received from the user 's mobile unit, the AMC identifies the DN and ID of the unit as a new user (col. 4, lines 6-13). Since the mobile unit has a pre-assigned telephone number, and a pre-stored ID, the communication session is not anonymous. The user requests a permanent ID calling from an *authenticated* mobile unit already pre-registered with the AMC.

2. Fujiwara et al. neither discloses nor suggests an *Internet* wireless access system including a PC, and installing a storage device in the PC allowing the registration program to control the user equipment, as stated by the examiner in p. 18 of the Office action. The user does not have to use registration software and a computer in order to establish a connection between the user's mobile unit and the server. To the contrary, it is done by direct dial from the mobile unit. Fujiwara et al. clearly describes that the software containing a telephone number and a temporary ID is built-in directly into the mobile unit.

Thus, Fujiwara et al. clearly teaches away from the registration system of the present application, and claims 1-20 as amended are allowable over Fujiwara's patent.

Rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103(a)

Rai et al. disclose RADIUS standard, however, clearly state that it is a standard protocol used for passing information between the Internet subscribers and Internet Server Providers (col. 36, line 1-2), and therefore Rai et al. teach away from combining RADIUS with Fujiwara's *mobile* communication network.

Therefore, none of the cited prior art references, or combination of references teaches or suggests the wireless customer registration system of the present application. Applicants respectfully submit that claims 1-20 as originally filed and amended herewith are allowable in view of the prior art.

The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees which may be required in this application under 37 C.F.R. §§1.16-1.17 during its entire pendency, or credit any overpayment, to Deposit Account No. 06-1135. Should no proper payment be enclosed herewith, as by a check being in the wrong amount, unsigned, post-dated, otherwise improper or informal or even entirely missing, the Commissioner is authorized to charge the unpaid amount to Deposit Account No. 06-1135.

Respectfully submitted,
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